Paris, March 14, 1853.

I explained in a late letter the true character and import of the pretended reduction of the army so to be convoked. But, notwithstanding the energetic tone ostentatiously announced a few weeks ago for the of the above letter of the President of the Federal Counpurpose of quieting the apprehensions which, not- cil, moderation and discretien even greater than indicated tance to the announced reduction, the pledge should have national dignity and independence. Legislative Corps a bill providing for the summoning to in 1790 have never been able to regain a foothold, not-Government has been 500,000 men.

none of the older classes, and we have, by admission of pidly recovering lost ground in France. the legislative report this day published, 500,000 bayonets France and science have just lost by death one of the bristling about the Emperor, ready to execute his will, greatest illustrations. Day before yesterday, at half-past implicitly and ruthlessly, whether upon the boulevard seven A. M., Onfil.a, the great chemist and most celebrated upon the battlefields of Europe for its extension abroad. attack of about one week's duration. Orfila was not a For several days past the semi-official journals have been native of France. He was born a Spanish subject at Maemploying a most suspicious zeal and much sophistical argument to persuade Europe that there is nothing in all He started in life a sailor on board a small Mediteranean this inconsistent with the Emperor's professed peace coaster at the age of nineteen. After a few years' experiof 50,000 men. The Pays, after expressing its surprise study of medicine, he quit the sea and commenced at Va · siderable diminution of our military force, no one is per-

to upwards of \$27,000,000.

and consequently to have nothing to conceal."

complete isolation among the sovereigns of Europe.

discoleting nature. The Austrians are gathering in in- on possons which in 1812 laid the foundation of his fame creased force upon the frontiers of the canton of Tesino. as an author; and all the works he has published since Their commander, Gen. SINGER, declines all communica- treat either of toxicology, medical chemistry, or legal test of the Pederal Council, and the ferment is increasing has gone through six editions; "Lectures on Legal Mediof Lombardy, than to displeasure at the supposed partici- the advancement of science. A portion of this munificent pation of the Canton of Tesine in the late Milanese insur- and enlightened liberality was devoted to the institution rection. M. NARFF, President of the Federal Council,

"The Federal Council has drawn up to-day (2d March) and 7th February, in which it has been most abundantly proved that the Government of Tesino, in expelling a few Capuchins, did not commit an arbitrary act, but rid itself legally of individuals whose conduct was corrupt, and whose whole influence was directed against the State. In so doing, Tesino has merely used a right that Austria has upon a thousand occasions used and misused against these monks, whom, all of a sudden, instead of continuing shall be closed on the 30th September following." this negotiation with the proper authorities, Austria, in order to avenge eight guilty individuals, resorts to the odious measure of tearing from their occupations several thousand unoffending persons, and sending them, utterly destitute of all resources, into a canton which it at the same time ruins by the interdiction of all communication with a country with which its business relations are of the most important kind, depriving it, in violation of treaindispensable source of sustenance and support. This measure, which tramples under foot all conderations of equity and justice, cannot be considered by the Federal Council as mere reprisals, but in fact as an act of hostility directed not against the canton of Tesino, but against the Swiss Confederation. Friendly relations have learned some of the items of the expense of this have been interrupted. Deep distrust has taken their fite which legislative zeal is getting up for the gratificaplace, and will be continually gaining strength so long as tion of the imperial master of France. The temporary this anomal state of things upon the frontiers shall continue to exist. Finally, the Federal Council exacts absolutely the re-establishment of the former relations, and this anomal state of things upon the frontiers shall con-tinue to exist. Finally, the Federal Council exacts absothrows upon Austria the entire responsibility for the deplorable complications which would be the consequence of occasion, are to cost \$8,000; decorative of the same, persistence in the decree of expulsion against the people of Tesino. At the same time the Federal Council sends of Tesino. At the same time the Federal Council sends of Tesino. 10,000 francs to be given to the destitute subjects of the decree of expulsion. The Federal Council is unwilling saloons, \$25,000. to go further at present. To do more it would have been necessary to convoke the Assembly."

M. Namer adds that he proposed acting in conformity drinking.

in the resolution of the Diet rendered in 1848, provoked by similar measures taken against the canton of Tesino by Marshal Radetzky, who governed in Lombardy. This into the canton to watch our Swiss interests, and that a brigade of Federal troops should be placed at the disposal of the envoys; and, finally, if the rigor of the Austrian measures were not promptly abated, the Diet was

withstanding the oft-repeated pacific professions of have continued to mark the conduct of the Swiss Executhe Emperor, were generally felt with regard to his tive. We have news from Switzerland as late as the 12th foreign policy. I argued that no serious and per- instant. Two envoys have been sent in to the Tesino, manent reduction had been effected; that the mea- but no Federal troops have been placed at their disposisure so pompously announced amounted at the very tion. No answer has been received from Austria; the utmost to the discharge of some twenty or thirty blockade of the frontier increases in severity; no sign of thousand men six or seven months sooner than by relenting is observed on the part of the Austrians, yet no law they would have been entitled to their dis- retaliatory measures have been taken against Austrian charge; and that this measure was dictated solely subjects. The Diet has not been convoked; obnoxious reby mancial considerations; no sensible well-in-fugees have been removed from Tesino into the interior formed persons supposing that, however resolved of Switzerland, and some have even been expelled the upon an aggressive foreign policy the new Emperor may country. Every thing evinces that Switzerland, feeling be, he would have need of the active intervention of an she would have to bear alone the brunt of the conflict army in its support before the legal expiration of the with Austria, with Prussia hostile, and France at best term of service of the men now discharged. And I furneutral, hesitates to come to blows, and is disposed to ther argued that to give any other than anancial impor- make every possible concession consistent with regard to

been given to omit calling into actual service the 80,000 | Speaking of the cause of this difficulty between Austria men forming, since 1830, the annual contingent supplied and Switzerland, the expulsion of eight Capuchin monks by conscription for the periodical removal of the ranks of from the canton of Tesino, reminds me of a fact with the French army. Facts are now occurring to corrobo- regard to this order, which I mention as not destitute of rate my argument. The Emperor has submitted to the a certain interest. The Capuchins expelled from France January. the standards of the usual quota of 80,000 young con- withstanding their constant efforts, until the accession of scripts from the class of 1853. The whole number of Louis Napoleon to supreme power. The Catholic religion, young men in France annually subject to this call is about proscribed by the atheist Republicans of 1793 and 1794, 215,000. Of these 80,000 are to be chosen by lot to was re-established in 1801, but the Capuchins did not the cause of the city. The British Charge had been exserve for seven years in the army. The bill has already come back with it. Previous to the first revolution they been favorably reported on in the Legislative Corps, and were numerous and wealthy in Paris, possessing several will doubtless soon become law without modification. large convents in the city. The latter part of last year The Legislature would not push its impertinence to the they began again to show here their flowing beards and extent of hesitation to obey the imperial behest in a mat- long, brown, hooded robes. They are few in number at ter of this sort. It has been the rule, I say, since the first present, and have commenced their establishment on the year of the reign of Louis Philippe to place those 80,000 distant and retired boulevard Monttarnasse, in the humble recruits annually at the disposition of Government. Gov. and modest style befitting their monastic vows of poverty ernment has usually, perhaps invariably, called only and mendicity. They have erected a small gothic chapel, 40,000 of them actually into service, leaving the other to which is attached a building capable of affording ac- a 25s. 6d.; white wheat 6s. 8d. a 7s. 2d.; red and mixed 40,000 at home, but subject at any moment to be called commodation to about thirty of the order. The present out if in the discretion of Government the exigencies of arrangements are evidently made with a view to the ulthe State should seem to require it. By this means the terior growth of the order in France." The grounds occueffective military force constantly kept at the disposal of | pied are extensive, and the chapel and convent both seem only parts of larger structures to be completed hereafter So far, therefore, from offering to Europe as an earnest as circumstances may admit. If the order in Paris adof the sincerity of his pacific professions an effective re- heres now strictly to its rule of mendicity, and relies solely duction of the military force of France, Napoleon III. upon voluntary contribution for support, I do not hazard has given himself the power by this new bill now before | much in the prediction that the Capuchin monks will not the House to increase by upwards of 100,000 men, with- flourish and become very numerous in Paris in this middle out further legislation, the ordinary force of the army; of the nineteenth century. Not that christian charity for the effect of the rule to call out but 40,000 of the and almsgiving are wanting here; but they are more dis-\$0,000 conscripts composing the annual contingent, and criminating, intelligent, and less bigoted than formerly. of the practice, just acted upon by the Emperor, of dis- Professional beggary, religious or civil, meets with but charging several months before the rigorous expiration of little favor and sympathy in modern French society; and their term of service most of the men composing the old- the law which strictly forbids and punishes the latter est class of conscripts, has been to keep the number of should, if consistent, prohibit also the former. But France men actually under arms at a figure a little under 400,000. has now the happiness to be ruled by a prince of approved Now, let him call out, as he is authorized to do, the full | piety. Many are the acts since his advent to supreme 80,000 of the class of 1853, and discharge prematurely | power which prove this. The Jesuits are said to be ra-

Montmartre for the maintenance of his sway at home, or | toxicologist of his day, died of acute pneumonia, after an hon, in the island of Minorca, on the 27th April, 1783. policy, or going to show that there has not been a verita- ence of sailor life, possessing a thorough dislike for it, and ble reduction of the military force of France to the amount feeling at the same time an irresistible inclination for the and indignation that in spite of every thing there should lencia in 1805 his medical studies. He promptly bore off remain some who still doubt the truth of the proposition. prizes from all competitors. His perseverance, ardor, and "Tempire c'est la paix," declares the expression of these intelligence drew such marked attention that the Junto doubts to be an insult to France and its Government: for Barcelona resolved to send him to Paris to study the to have been disposed of yesterday in the House of Dele-"when the chief of a State like France aversahis desire natural sciences with more advantage than was possible gates, has the following for its tenth section: to maintain peace, and announces with this view a con- in Spain. A modest pension of \$300 per annum was provided for him, and he arrived in Paris on the 9th July, · mitted to disbelieve him; for France is great enough, and 1807. Before the first year of his residence in Paris was \* strong enough, and true enough to have nothing to fear, expired the war with Spain broke out; young Orfila was the District of Columbia, by the most eligible and central forgotten amid the hurly-burly which followed, and he route through Montgomery county, to some point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy via-We shall see. In the mean time let us note some signs never received a second payment on his Spanish pension. of the growing strength of the naval as well as of the An uncle resident in Marsei les came opportunely to his military power of France. I see that two new squadrons. relief and supplied him with the funds rigorously necesare to be formed, composed each of six ships-of-the-line, sary for the conquest of his diploma. His diploma won, practicable route through Frederick county and Washunder the command of a Vice-Admiral and counter-Admi- after passing most brilliant examinations, Orfila opened ington county to Hager's city," &c. ral. One of the squadrons is to have its rendezvous at in Paris a public course of lectures on chemistry, which Toulon, on the Mediterranean, and the other at Brest, on | promptly gave him reputation and ample support. He the Alantic. The naval stores on hand in the various from that moment proceeded with rapid strides to the shipyards and military posts of France amount in value | consummation of the wealth and the world-wide professional fame that has crowned his life. His final relations The Gazette of Augsburg of the 10th instant announces with his native land date from 1816; he became one of as the terms for their friendship to the bill, that the profor the 30th of the present month, (March,) at Berlin, a the quarterly physicians of Louis XVIII. In 1819 he re-Congress of sovereigns, comprising nearly all the monarchs | ceived letters of naturalization as a French subject, and of the continent except Napoleon III. The Emperors of became professor of legal medicine in the faculty of Paris. ing there on its way to Hagerstown, if that could be se-Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia are to hold In 1820 he was nominated member of the Academy of intimate counsel together during the few first days, after Medicine, and in 1823 he passed to the chair of chemistry. which they will be joined by the Kings of Holland and The revolution of 1830 opened to him a new era of pro-Belgium, the secondary sovereigns of Germany, and seve- fessional distinctions. In legal medicine, and especially dation such a scheme might be made to render to the coal ral of the ruling Princes of Italy. If this Congress be in toxicology, Orfila has long been regarded as the highnot primarily provoked by a spirit of distrust toward est living authority. All remember the importance and of a single cent. There seems to be no reasonable room NAPOLEON III, his exclusion is at least evidence of his decisive character of his testimony in the celebrated case for difference about this measure, nor will there be if a of Peytel, and about twelve years since in that of Madame liberal spirit govern the action of its promoters. As eve-The news from Switzerland continues to be of a very Lafarge. Toxicology was his forte. It was by his treatise ry interest can be accommodated, dissension has no just tion whatever with Col. Bounggois, the federal envoy. medicine. The most noted are " Elements of Legal Medi-No answer has yet been received from Vienna to the pro- cine," published in 1816, a work in three volumes, which among the population of Switzerland. We have at last an | cine," three volumes; and "Judicial Exhumations," During official document showing the view taken of the crisis by the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe Oresta remained the Swiss authorities, and the terms of the protest which at the head of the Academy of Medicine. He was rehas been sent to Vienna. The hostile measures of Austria moved by the Provisional Government after February, 1848. are attributed rather to a spirit of retaliation for the re- In January last Orfila gave to several public establishcent expulsion from Switzerland of eight Capuchin monks | ments connected with his profession 121,000 france for of a biennial prize of 2,000 france for the best treatises on writes thus to the President of the Council of State of toxicology and some other branch of legal medicine, to be awarded by the Academy alternately. By way of suitable recognition of these Orfila donations, the Academy resolved a protest addressed to the Austrian Ministry. In this protest the Council refers to its answers of 5th January his name inscribed upon the marble tablets in the vestihis name inscribed upon the marble tablets in the vestibule of the Academy, which perpetuate the memory of abundant harvest. Unfortunately, a large proportion of

trious and munificent colleague. Swiss citizens. The dispute was finally reduced to a dis- and manufactures shall be opened at Paris, in the Palace to Government of planting acorns or the seeds of other cussion of the amount of the indemnity to be allowed of Industry, Marigny square, on the 1st May, 1855, and timber trees upon certain tracts, distributed at proper in-

> The French quinquennial exhibition, which, in regular course, should be opened in Paris on the 1st May, 1854, creasing the desirability and cash value of the land. We is by the terms of the same decree postponed, to take believe that if an enterprising Yankee, young enough to place at the same time and be confounded with the universal exhibition above provided for.

> continues to be the ball to be offered in a few weeks to it to be a safe and excellent speculation .- Boston Journal. the Emperor and Empress. The invitations are to be much more select than for the Senate's ball some weeks ago. Only two thousand persons are to be admitted. I sident reside, and which are not spacious enough for the \$1,000; natural flowers to ornament the passages and

When does a mastiff become a lap dog? When he is

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Niagara, arrived at Halifax, we resolution provided that federal envoys should be sent have three days' later accounts from Liverpool, be ing to the 19th of March. The news is unimportant. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had informed the British Parliament that the Mexican Government had reduced the duty on printed calicoes, and that a paper referring thereto would soon be submitted.

Mr. MILNER drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the only winter route for British troops to Canada was through the United States, and asked if Government intended to facilitate, by guaranty or otherwise, the completion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

Lord John Russell referred to the Austrian proceedings towards Sardinian subjects in consequence of the Milan insurrection. The Sardinian Government had requested British interference against the sequestration, and the latter had in consequence addressed a strong letter to Vienna on the subject.

The ship Bernice had been burnt in the Straits of Gaspar, and the captain and officers murdered by

France was quiet. The Pope's presence at the Coronation was uncertain. The Madiai family had been liberated and ordered to

leave Tuscany. Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the frigate Mississippi sailed on the 22d of February for removed.

The acknowledgment by England of the independence

of Paraguay was published at Assumption on the 22d of Prescott Hall, resigned Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of February state that the civil war was still raging; an attack on the

city was expected the following day. The foreign residents, with the exception of Americans, were in favor of LIVERPOOL MARKETS. MARCH 19.

The favorable advices by the steamers Niagara and Arctic had caused an advance of 1-16d. a ld. in cotton. Fair and middling qualities had improved most. The quotations were: Fair Orleans 6 d., Middling 5 d., fair Mobile 6d., Middling 5 a 5 d., fair Upland 6d., Middling 5 d. Breadstuffs were firm, at an advance of 1d. per 70 lbs

in wheat and 3d. a 6d. in flour. Philadelphia flour 24s 3d. a 25s. 3d.; Baltimore 24s. 6d. a 25s. 3d.; Ohio 24s 6s. 6d. a 7s; yellow corn 30s. a 31s. 6d; white 30 a 31s

### FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to February 2d. The Polynesian contains the following items:

M. Perrin, Commissioner of France, returned to the Hawaiian Court on the 8th of January, in the French corvette Brilliant, of twenty-four guns, commanded by Mons. Count de Lapelin. The commissioner called at the Foreign Office on the same day, and on the following Monday the corvette saluted the fort, which immediately returned gun for gun. Some formalities followed between the officers of the corvette and the King in the shape of visits and salutes.

A committee had been appointed to draw up a plan fo savings bank at Honolul The barque Tangier had arrived in one hundred and

eventy-one days from New York, loaded with coal for the Japan expedition. The first officer of the ship Indian Chief was killed by native of these islands about the first of November,

while cruising on the line. Whalers cruising around these islands are reported a doing very well. Some have taken five hundred barrels, others from two hundred to four hundred barrels of sperm

oil in six weeks. We are happy to notice the continued activity in busi ess of every description here in Honolulu. Especially is it so about the wharves and among the shipping. good deal of merchandise is being shipped to San Francisco, and we believe all the vessels now up for that port, including one or two vessels to arrive, will obtain full cargoes. Well-selected goods for this market are getting scarce, and consequently the retail trade generally is not so brisk as it otherwise would be.

# METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD BILL, which passed the Senate of Maryland last week, and which was expected

"Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the President and Divested with all the rights and powers necessary to the construction and repair of a railroad from Georgetown, in duct and within five miles of said viaduct; and after cross ing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the city of Frederick, in Frederick county, thence by the nearest and most

Our neighbors of Georgetown are very naturally and justly alive to this important measure, and, for their sakes as well as for the people of the upper counties of Maryland, we heartily wish it may be brought to a successful ssue. We perceive that the citizens of Frederick demand, posed railroad shall terminate at their city. Notwithstanding this, it is likely they would not object to its passcured them. This done, why may not a short branch be extended to the Point of Rocks, or better, perhaps, to Berlin, especially when it is seen what a great accommo

LIBERIA.-An intelligent colored emigrant from Williamsburg (L. I.) to Liberia writes from Monrovia, January 23, that iron ore is so plentiful at that place that the steps of the houses are composed of it. The acclimation fever, he says, is not as bad as is generally represented. He says that Allen Hooper, of New York, has been there a little over two years. He had but small means to com mence with, but now has one of the best coffee plantations on the river. He has seven thousand trees growing, two thousand of which are loaded with coffee; and he is of opinion that next year all will bear. A. Blacklege is making about twelve thousand pounds of sugar a year, and some hundreds of gallons of molasses and sirup.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRAIRIE LANDS .- It is a well known fact that the Government lands in some of our Western States include immense tracts of beautiful level prairie, rich in soil, and easy of tillage, and calculated in every respect to reward the labors of the husbandman with an illustrious benefactors, should be rendered to their illus- this land is entirely destitute of timber-that all-important requisite to the comfort and welfare of the farmer-An imperial decree, dated Tuileries, 8th March, 1853, and is therefore allowed to lie at waste, neglected and unorders that " a universal exhibition of agricultural products cared for. It is strange that the idea has never occurred tervals over these prairies, thus preparing the way for valuable and abundant forests at a future day, and in-"bide his time," should buy up a few thousand acres of these prairie lands, and plant different portions of his pro-The great occupation of the Legislative body of France perty in the manner above stated, the result would prove

> The New York Courier refers to the prompt administration of justice in the case of the murderer Spring at Philadelphia as an example worthy of imitation in other cities, and the editor says;

"It is this prompt administration of justice that alone so many vile murderers have escaped that has long fostered and even generated murderers in our midst. It is time for a change. Let the condemnation and penalty of the law be seen to follow swiftly on the heels of the ssor, and there will be a change. False sympathy with the marderer, barying up all sympathy for the murdered, has performed its work of evil long enough. Let stern justice, with a quick hand, perform the work APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Liverpool, to take effect on the first of August next,

WEST H. HUMPHREYS, to be Judge of the District Court for Tennessee, in the place of Morgan W. Brown, deceased WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, to be Marshal of the north ern district of the State of California, in the place of Javid F. Douglas, resigned, from the first day of July rext. CHARLES MASON, of Iowa, to be Commission er of Pa tents, in place of Silas H. Hodges, resigned.

in place of Thomas L. Crittenden, resigned.

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Luke Lea, remove GEORGE W. RICE, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Michigan, in place of Hiram Becker,

JOHN J. MARTIN, to be Secretiary of the Legation of the United States to Peru.

John Shidell, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States

FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP, to be Marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in place of Anthony E. Roberts, removed. BENJAMIN McCulloch, to be Marshal of the United

States for the district of Texas, in place of Joseph Bates, CHARLES O'CONOR, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, in place of J.

JACOB R. SNYDER, to be Treasurer of the Branch Mint of the United States in California.

SAMUEL D. HAY, to be Attorney of the United States COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

FRANCIS W. BRINLEY, district of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, vice Charles McK. Smith, removed. JOSEPH SIERA, district of Pensacola, Florida, vice Roert Mitchell, removed. ALEXANDER TOLL, district of Michilimackinac, Michi-

gan, vice Charles E. Avery, removed.

EDWARD P. LITTLE, district of Plymouth, Massachusetts. vice Thomas Hedge, whose commission has expired.

Samuel L. Gardener, district of Sag Harbor, New York, vice Edwin Rose, whose commission has expired.

JESSE SHARPE, district of Delaware, vice Charles Polk,

JAMES SANDS, district of Annapolis, Maryland, vice Thomas Ireland, removed. GEORGE T. WRIGHT, district of Tappahannock, Vir

ginia, vice Jefferson Minor, removed. JOHN BOSTON, district of Savannah, Georgia, vice Hiram Roberts, removed. JOHN H. HARMON, district of Detroit, Michigan, vice

Oliver M. Hyde, removed.

J. N. Env. district of Puget's Sound, Oregon, vice to shrink a second time from its pursuit.—N. Y. Express. Simpson P. Moses, removed. JAMES M. SCOFIELD, district of San Joaquin, California rice Madison Walthall, removed.

LANSING B. MIZNER, Sonoma, California, vice William W. Gallaer, removed.

Philip Beauprie, district of Minnesota, vice Charles

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE. O. P. Surron, at San Francisco, California, vice George

PHILIP A. ROACH, at San Francisco, California, vice J. Vincent Brown, removed. NAVAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM B. DAMERON, district of San Francisco, Caliornia, vice Jacob A. Cost, removed. WILLIAM N. PEDEN, district of Wilmington, North Caroina, vice James G. Green, removed.

### LAND OFFICERS.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, Illinois, vice John H. Murphy, removed.

Andrew J. Gallaher, to be Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, Illinois, vice James M. Davis, removed. DANIEL GREGORY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia, Illinois, vice James T. B. Stapp, removed.
WILLIAM M. GILLASPIE, to be Receiver of Public Moneys

at Jackson, Mississippi, vice Gideon Fitz, removed.

John Clark, to be Register of the Land Office at Iowa City, Iowa, vice Hugh D. Downey, resigned. GILLMAN FOLSOM, to be Receiver of Public Moneys lowa City, Iowa, vice Easton Morris, resigned.

ROBERT S. GOLLADAY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys t Grenada, Mississippi, in the place of Septimus Cald-RUSSELL BISHOP, to be Register at Genessee, Michigan. FREDERICK HALL, to be Receiver at Ionia, Michigan. WILLIAM W. GIFT, of California, to be Register at Be-

CHARLES LORING, of California, to be Receiver at Be icia, California WILLIAM P. HARRISON, of Missouri, to be Register at Palmyra, Missouri, vice Lloyd P. Halleck, removed.

Joseph P. Ament, of Missouri, to be Receiver at Pal-

nyra, Missouri, vice Robert H. Griffith, removed. HENRY FULBRIGHT, of Missouri, to be Receiver at Spring eld, Missouri, vice Marcus Boyd, removed. Asa C. Manvin, to be Register of the Land Office at Clinton, Missouri, vice Andrew M. Tutt, whose term of

BENJAMIN F. DANLEY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Arkansas, vice Charles P. Bertrand, re-ROBERT A. WATKINS, to be Register of the Land Office

at Little Rock, Arkansas, vice William W. Adams, re-JAMES C. TAPPAN, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Arkansas, vice Wm. H. Ringo, deceased. WILLIAM W. LEWIS, to be Register of the Land Office

at Batesville, Arkansas, vice James H. Patterson, re-HENRY L. BISCOE, to be Register of the Land Office at Helena, Arkansas, vice Henry F. Mooney, removed.

Daniel P. Roberts, to be Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, Illinois, vice Ferdinand Maxwell, removed.

RICHARD S MOLONY, to be Register of the Land Office at Danville, Illinois, vice Daniel Clapp, removed. JOHN B. CLOUTTER, to be Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice H. Y. Waddell, resigned. John Connelly, senior, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, vice Turner R. King, re-

EDWARD CONNOR, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, filinois, vice Walter Davis, removed. JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, to be Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown, Illinois, vice Andrew McCallen,

SAMUEL K. CASEY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at hawneetown, Illinois, vice John W. Norton, removed. HARMON ALEXANDER, to be Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Illinois, vice James M. McLean, removed.
WILLIAM J. A. SPARKS, to be Receiver of Public Moneys t Edwardsville, Illinois, vice Blueford Johnson, removed. AUGUSTUS C. MARSH, to be Register of the Land Office Quincy, Illinois, vice Henry Asbury, removed.

Damon Housen, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Quincy, Illinois, vice Henry V. Sullivan, removed. ELI B. WILLIAMS, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at hicago, Illinois, vice John H. Kinzie, removed. HILLIARD P. DORSEY, to be Register at Los Angeles

GEORGE W. SWEET, to be Register at Sauk Rapids, Minesota Territory, vice C. W. Christmas, whose term of ffice has expired. WILLIAM H. WOOD, to be Receiver at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota Territory, vice Reuben M. Richardson, whose erm of office has expired. THOMAS M. FULLERTON, to be Register at Stillwater

California.

Minnesota Territory, vice A. Pierse, resigned.
William Holcoms, to be Receiver at Stillwater, Minsesota Territory, vice Jonathan E. McKusick, removed.

# POSTMASTERS

WILLIAM A. FRIEND, Petersburg, Virginia. SAMUEL HUNT, Jacksonville, Illinois. Mrs. MARY BERARD, West Point, New York. THOMAS P. PIERCE, Manchester, New Hampshire JAMES DICE, at Vincennes, Indiana. ELIHU H. STRONG, at Janesville, Wisconsin. THOMAS J. HENLEY, at San Francisco, California JOHN BOWEN, at San Antonio, Bexar county, Texas. WILLIAM D. MARRAST, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama ALEXANDER GALT, at Norfolk, Virginia, in place o

THOMAS B. BIGGER, at Richmond, Henrico county JACOB CARTER, at Concord, New Hampshire, in place f Ephraim Hutchins. TURNER W. ASHBY, at Alexandria, Virginia, in place of

Daniel Bryan, resigned. CORTEZ D. KAVANAUGH, at Huntsville, Alabama, in place of J. J. Pittnam.

Nathaniel Bishop, at Marietta, Ohio, in place of Frederick A. Wheeler Doctor George A. CRACKAFT, at Wheeling, Virginia, in ace of Jacob S. Shriver, removed.

EDWARD A. KING, at Dayton, Ohio, in place of Adam Speia, whose commission has expired. SAMUEL R. ANDERSON, at Nashville, Tennessee, in place of John Shelby, resigned.
REUBEN S. CHENEY, at Jackson, Michigan, in place of

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS. MYER JACOBS, at Charleston, South Carolina, vice Wil-

liam Y. Leitch, removed.

WILLIAM VAN VOORHIES, at San Francisco, California, vice, Hart Pollows, removed.

WILLIAM C. BARKER, at Providence, Rhode Island, vice William P. Greene, whose commission has expired.

Asa Gray, at Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice George

Howland, whose commission has expired.

Lyndon Taylon, at Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice John

Cross, whose commission has expired.

Gordon Fornes, at Yeocomico, Virginia, reappointed.

WILLIAM B. FLANNER, at Wilmington, North Carolina, ice John Cowan, removed. ISAAC HUTCHINSON, at Evansville, Indiana, vice William Brown, removed.

#### THE OFFICE-SEEKING MANIA.

The office-seeking mania-the like of which, it is believed, has never been seen before in Washington-is deplorable, but the more deplorable now, when almost every good citizen can get a better living than an office will give him in the common pursuits of life. Office-seeking, when all business is suspended-when trade is paralyzed, or money unattainable by hard work-may be excusable, perhaps inevitable; but now, when every thing is stirring, and money can be got any where-enough to live on, certainly-office-seeking is indeed deplorable. Generally speaking, half the amount of industry or anxiety devoted to business that is devoted to the pursuit of office would twice over return the fruits to labor that are returned in the pursuit of this delusion-a place. There are a few prizes, to be sure, but very few; and even these prizes are in nothing to be compared with the prizes business holds up all around. Besides, office-seeking humiliates the applicant, degrades him in his own estimation, sours his temper, and makes him hate humanity and his race. for the district of Texas, in place of William P. Ballinger, The "confessions" of an office-seeker, even if successful, would open a page of the human heart that the eye would shrink from reading.

Office, therefore, as a money-making pursuit, in the main, makes no adequate return; that is, "it does not pay." There must be ten or twenty disappointed for very one appointed, and hence disappointment is probable at the start. The only excuse for the pursuit, then, there can be, is in the supposed "honor" that an applicant believes belongs to the office he pursues. What this 'honor" is, in these latter days of the republic, every man must judge for himself; but if the offices had no salaries, we apprehend that but very few would set any estimation on them without. There are, however, some few men who really do desire to serve their country for the good they suppose they can do it, and such an ambition is of the most laudable kind; but in the scramble such a man must now undergo to secure his place he besomes debased in his own estimation, and is very likely

The following account of a shocking accident from the oursting of a fluid lamp is given in the Worcester (Mass.) Transcript. We republish it as a fresh warning against the use of this very dangerous article:

We copied a day or two since a paragraph, briefly stating that the wife of Dea. Perley Allen was burnt to death on Tuesday evening by the bursting of a fluid lamp. She was sitting by the lamp, when it burst, from some unexplained cause, communicating the fire to her dress. There was no one in the house but an aged man, who was too feeble to render any assistance. Mrs. Allen ran to a bed, in which she rolled herself to extinguish the fire from her person. She succeeded in doing so, but not until her clothes were entirely consumed from her waist downward, and her flesh burnt to a crisp. In the meantime the fluid had set the room on fire; yet, notwithstanding her terrible condition, she had the courage to think of extinguishing the fire, which, by this time, had communicated to various parts of the room. She ran to the well and drew pail after pail of water, which she dashed around the room till the fire was subdued, thus saving the house and the life of an aged and helpless man. She then ran into the street and made her condition known. She was so badly burnt that she lingered in excruciating torture but nine hours, when death terminated her sufferings.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE PROGRESS .- The editor of the St. Paul Minnesotian writes: "We were at one time one of the only three white men residing within the limits of the Cyane, and the American citizens had held of the present thate of Iowa, which now has a popula- a meeting and denounced the course pursued by Capt. tion of over 400,000. In our own beautiful Territory we have made many trips between Prairie du Chein and St. Peters, and from St. Peter's to Traverse des Sioux, when the hotels we lodged at were in the open air, and our ta-ble furnished from the supply we carried, or from the game killed on the route. Yet, with the blessing of God, we hope yet to travel in a railroad car on a continuous the difficulties with the Nicaragua Transit Company route from the Minnesota river to New Orleans, and very probably to San Francisco."

BLOWN UP .- The steamer Bee, a stern-wheel boat, bound from New Orleans to Louisville, with a large cargo of groceries, blew up at the town of West Franklin, thirty les below Evansville, on Tuesday last, killing seven or eight of the crew and tearing the forward part of the cain and social hall into pieces. Both pilots were scalded, one of whom died the same night and the other is not expected to recover. The second engineer was instantly killed. The killed and wounded were confined to the crew, for luckily there were no passengers on board when the accident occurred.

MEMPHIS-GROWN ORANGES AND LEMONS--Some weeks ago we inserted a paragraph acknowledging the receipt of a basket of fine oranges and lemons which had been sent us by Dr. S. M. Wheaton, and were the products of his gardens in the suburbs of this city. We have just received a letter from a horticulturist at Cincinnati, inquiring if this fruit was "grown and ripened in the open ground and without protection; or, if with protection, how long and of what kind?" Our friend Dr. Wheaton, of whom we have just made inquiry, states in reply that the oranges and lemons sent us were " grown in ground," and that the trees are only protected during the severe winter months by a covering of straw. There is no. hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold, on freight, mistake about the quality of the fruit. The oranges and two hundred thousand dollars in the hands of passenwere the sweetest we ever tasted, and the lemons the largest we ever saw anywhere .- Memphis Daily Eagle

Shad are selling in Alexandria at from nine to nine lollars and fifty cents a hundred, and herring from seven to seven dollars and twenty-five cents a thousand.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS, OR MORMONS .- Yesterday there arrived, via New Orleans, about three thirty persons, Mormons, on their way to the Salt Lake, chiefly from England. We learn from Mr. Wheelock, late residing elder of the church in this city, and just returned from England, that there are six more ships on the way, chiefly freighted with members of this church and their families. He estimates the number expected by those ships at from two thousand five hundred to three thousand. He is advised of the arrival of a ship at the Belize with about three hundred persons from Denmark. Arrangements are making for the transportation from Europe next year of about ten thousand. The growth of this body is one of the most singular novelties of the day [St. Louis Republican, 20th.

Is it not a matter for surprise, that while young ladies are so sedulously taught all the accomplishments that a husband disregards, they are never taught the great one he would prize? They are taught to be exhibiters abroad; whereas he wants a companion at home. When the Hon. Mrs. Norton was applied to on Hood's

leath for a contribution to the fund then raised for his destitute widow, and headed by Sir Robert Peer with the munificent donation of £50, she promptly sent a liberal subscription, with the following lines: To cheer the widow's heart in her distress.

To make provision for the fatherless, Is but a Christian's duty, and none should Resist the heart-appeal of Widow Hood. Poetry, punning, and piety, all of the genuine sort, are not often thus happily united

An old toper who lately attended an exhibition where a learned professor caused several explosions to take place from gases produced from water, said: "You don't catch me putting much water in my liquor after this; I had no idea before that water was so dangerous, though I never liked to take

SMITH, the auctioneer, is a popular man, a wit and gentleman. No person is offended at what he says, and many a hearty laugh has he provoked by his humorous sayings. He was recenty engaged in a sale of venerable household furniture and "fixing." He had just got to "going, going, sayings. He was recenty engaged in a sale of venerable household furniture and "fixins." He had just got to "going, going, and a half, a half, going." When he saw a smilling countenance, upon agricultural shoulders, wink at him. A wink is always as good as a nod to a blind horse, or to a keen-sighted auctioner, so Smith winked, and the man winked, and they kept winking, and Smith kept "going, going," with a lot of glassware, stove-pipes, carpets, pots, and perfumery, and finally the lot was knocked down—
"To—a who?" said Smith, gasing at the smilling stranger.
"Who? Golly!" said the stranger, "I dun-no who."
"Who, me!"
"Yes, was, you hid on the lot," said Smith.

"Who, me?"

Yes, yes, you bid on the lot," said Smith.

"Me! darned if I did," insisted the stranger.

"Why, did not you wink and keep winking?"

"Winking! Well I did; so did you wink at me. I thought you were winking as much as to say keep dark, 'I'll stick somebody in that lot of stuff;' and I winked as much as to say—I'll be darned if you don't miter!"

### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of the Wife of Gen. Cass. NEW YORK, APRIL 1 .- We have the melancholy news of

the death of Mrs. Cass, wife of Gen. Cass. She died at Detroit last night. The event has come unexpected, because we were informed two or three days ago that she was recovering from her illness.

Frightful Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CUMBERLAND, MARCH 28 .- The intelligence reached this city this morning of a sad and fatal accident which befel the passenger train from Wheeling yesterday, about 3 P. M., at a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 76 miles west of Cumberland. The train consisted of a baggage car and three passenger cars, and was in charge of one of the most cautious and skilful conductors on the road. The cars were drawn by one large and one small engine. When passing the eighty-foot filling on section 76, and descending a curved grade of 116 feet to Cheat River, the large engine started the nails binding the rails to the chesnut cross-ties. The engine, the baggage car, and first passenger car got over safely, but, owing to the parting of the track, the two last passenger cars were thrown down the river side, falling a distance of more than one hundred feet, and making four summersets in their fearful descent. The heavy trucks of the cars caused the loss of life by crushing the passengers.

Of some forty persons in the two cars the following were killed: Daniel Holt, of the firm of Holt & Maltby, Baltimore; Aurelius Sallie, supposed to be from South Carolina; Lewis Deline, a French emigrant returning home from California; Richard Clayton, of Wellsville, Virginia; a young lady and a middle-aged gentleman, supposed to be from Kentucky; - Small, step-son of Robert Murray, a supervisor of the railroad; and a child of Mr. Giese, of St. Louis.

Mr. Giese and lady were both severely injured, and, with three others of the children, are now here. The names of the other persons wounded are: F. S. Close, severely in the back; Adam Zoll, of Rockingham, Virginia, slightly; George Calvert, of Fauquier county, Virginia, slightly; Abner Florence, of Salem, Fauquier county, Virginia; H. A. Turner, of Baltimore, with his wife and four children, bruised, burnt, &c., but will get well; C. Sanders, of Shelby, Kentucky, severely burnt and cut; Dr. Cadwallader, a merchant of Louisville, thigh broken in three places, and injured also in the breast, so that he is dangerously hurt; Gardiner and Morrison, the brakesmen, are also severely injured.

After the best care had been taken of the dead and inured, the train came into Cumberland, and a car was dispatched to the scene of distress, with a physician and necessary comforts, by which all will be brought into Cumberland early this evening, when we shall have parti-

It appears that the ground under the railing at the curve had been much frosted, and, in thawing, one of the rails, so located as not to be observable, became slightly warped. This loosened a spike, which caused the railing to spread on the approach of the locomotive, and thus it was thrown off the track. The real cause of the accident was really imperceptible.

The Railroad Company have determined to profit by this melancholy calamity, and will leave no means unemployed to prevent the recurrence of such accidents in future. The fact that this (lamentable as it is) is the first accident on this great work, now in use nearly twentyfive years, by which a passenger has been seriously injured or killed, speaks volumes for the management of the road; and, all things considered, may be esteemed a guaranty for the future, so far as caution and good management can prevent accidents.

Capture of San Juan by a United States Vessel. NEW YORK, APRIL 1 .- Intelligence received here vesterday states that the port of San Juan had been seized on the 12th of March by the United States ship Cyane, and that the Government of the city had resigned. The authorities had protested against the conduct of the Committee, and two clipper schooners had been immediately dispatched to Bluefields, on the Musquito coast, and to Jamaica, to give information to the British authorities the difficulties with the Nicaragua Transit Company.

Important from Buenos Ayres.

HALIFAX, APRIL 1 .- The steamer Niagara brings some additional particulars of the troubles at Buenos Ayres. The beleagered city was in a very critical situation. The army raised by Begrano in the south for its relief had been utterly routed by Logas, with the loss of two hundred in killed and wounded, and Begrano himself captured. Pacheco had subsequently resigned. A war steamer belonging to Urquiza had entered the river La Plata and captured a war steamer and pilot-boat. Urquiza had also purchased a war schooner of Uruguay. Buenos Avres was about to invoke the mediation of Brazil, the English, French, and American commanders having endeavored but failed to bring about an accommodation with Urquiza. Provisions and produce were very dear, the supplies for the city being kept back by the besiegers. The credit of the National Bank was tottering, owing principally to forged notes being circulated by the enemy. Arrival of Gold.

New YORK, MARCH 28 .- The steamer Georgia, with the California mails of the 1st instant, and one million six hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold, on freight, gers, arrived here to-night.

Large Fire.
New Bedford, (Mass.) April 1.—The extensive oil and candle establishment of Messrs. Sandford & Howland, together with the wharf and lumber yard of Mr. Wm. Wilcox, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is estimated at \$80,000. Partly insured.

Baltimore Markets, &c.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 1 .- The programme of Baltimore appointments, as announced this morning, unofficial though generally believed to be correct, does not give entire satisfaction to the various interested cliques and parties. This, however, is not to be wondered at. All things considered, the programme is a good one.

The flour market is firm. Some sales of Howard street flour to-day at \$4.75. It is, however, generally held at \$4.81. City Mills held at \$4.87. Rye flour, \$4; cornmeal, \$3.12] per bbl.; red wheat, 103 a 107 cents; white do. 108 a 112; white corn, 52 a 54; yellow 56 a 58; oats, 34 a 37; rye, 75 a 80; cloverseed, \$8 a \$8.25 in small lots; timothy do. \$3 a \$3.25; mess pork \$15.50 a \$16.

Coffee firm at 91 a 91 cents for Rio; sugars and moasses dull and drooping. Whiskey advanced to 23 a 24 cents per bbl.

The tobacco market is firmer, with more inquiry for shipments, and an upward tendency in prices. Sales of the week reach about 700 hhds., mostly Maryland, at \$4.50 a \$5 31 for common to good. The supply and re-Maryland, 127 do. Ohio, 15 Kentucky, and 10 Virginiain all, 910 hhds.

The stock market is firm-prices upwards. Money much easier and discounts making freely. New York Market.

NEW YORK, APRIL I .- The flour market was very busyant this morning, with sales of 4,750 bbls. at \$4.56 a \$4.681 for State, and \$4.68 a \$4.93 for Genesec. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Southern at \$4.871 a \$5.12. Wheat is very firm, with sales of 5,250 bushels Western w

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